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New York, July 16 and 23, 1881.

In accordance with their usual custom during July and August, of each year, the publishers will publish but twice in each of these months.

We have decided to publish an additional periodical designed to aid those who teach young children. It will be entitled *First Teaching*, and the initial number will be issued September 1. It will appear monthly, and the price will be \$1.00 per annum. A lady who has been a very successful teacher will visit classes in and about New York City, where skillful teaching is done, and report the methods employed. *First Teaching* will be a journal no teacher of children can do without. E. L. KELLOGG & Co.

On the second day of this month President Garfield was shot at by a ruffian named Guiteau. The astonishment, sorrow and sympathy of the entire nation cannot be de-

scribed. His recovery seems to be assured, and the warmest expressions of satisfaction are every where apparent. This startling occurrence has already taught many salutary lessons. Never before in the history of this nation has there been more earnest feeling exhibited for the head of the nation. The nation's heart has been beside his bed, and has beat as would a mother's over her sick child. Never before has there been such a cessation of party hostility and such earnest prayers for the interposition of Providence.

PENN. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association meets at Washington in the State, July 26, 27, 28. Excursion tickets are sold on all the railroads, but apply to J. F. Sickel, Germantown, Pa., for an order before July 20, giving R. R. and name of stations. This place is thirty miles from Pittsburg, and is noted as having the only cremation furnace in the country, a rather significant fact for dead teachers.

The Influence of Sunlight.

Sir David Brewster has justly called sunlight "the very life-blood of Nature." The ancients worshiped the sun as Apollo, and made him the god of the healing art. They had their sunny terraces on the tops of their dwellings, where they could bask and bathe in the healthful, life-giving sunshine. The pathological importance of this agent is admitted, theoretically, by all intelligent persons.

The dynamic value of sunshine is emphasized by the Italian proverb, "Where light is not permitted to go, the doctor will have to go." The stimulus of light is indispensable to the proper oxygenation of human blood, and so to vigor of health, as it is to be the germinal life of the vegetable, or the development of animal spawn. The transformation of a tadpole, which Dr. Hammond accomplished in fifteen days in sunlight, would not be completed in darkness in one hundred and twenty-five days. Various animals, from the rabbit to the cow, have developed tubercles, simply by depriving them of sunlight.

Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, tells with what anxiety he and his ghastly company watched the sun's return to bring, as he said, its "blessed medicine" to those pale and wasted sufferers. Cretinism, or idiocy, atrophy of the limbs, and other diseases, are common where God's healing sunshine is shut out.

The imperial surgeon of the Russian service, Sir James Willie, at St. Petersburg, says that there were three times as many cases of sickness on the shaded side of the military barracks as on the sunny side, though the air, food and discipline were the same. Florence Nightingale, Baron Dapuytren, and other eminent authorities, join their testimony to the influence of this potent agent in healing the sick, as well as in preserving the health of the well. Pure air and

exercise are invaluable, but, as Dr. Willard said before the Legislature, "The triad is inseparable. The absence of sunlight will originate disease."—Church Union.

Saratoga, St. Albans, and Albany.

EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The meeting of the N. Y. State Teachers' Association at Saratoga brought together more than usual, about 450 paying members. It is generally admitted that both the papers and the discussions lacked in weight. The report on the Advancement of Education shows the exact field the Association should occupy; it spends three days in diagnosis, and then leaves the patient without a prescription!

Mr. Samuel Thurber had the courage to tell a few plain truths, but got no thanks for it; yet one of these days the N. Y. T. A. will settle down to think on those same topics; for say what we will, and although we like to hear the educational eagle scream. Schools are in but a crude state as yet.

The papers read lacked in the practical, with few exceptions. The ideas of S. G. Love and C. W. Wasson might have occupied the attention of the Association for one entire day very profitably. The subject of Near-Sightedness was well presented by C. J. Buel, but in the discussions it appeared that the schools had nothing to do with it!

The general arrangements were good, except the hall; this should have been partitioned. Prest. Allen was indefatigable; Supt. Packard genial and helpful; and a good spirit prevailed. The discussions were noisy, and, in most cases, irrelevant. No matter what subject was up, the speaker had his gun on a pivot and ranged around the entire horizon. The excursion on Friday given by the Dixon Pencil Co., was said to be in every way delightful.

Reaching St. Albans, Vt., Friday morning the American Institute of Instruction was found to be session. An admirable paper was read by Colonel H. K. Oliver on G. B. Emerson, the great Massachusetts teacher. The afternoon meeting in the Park was addressed by Julia Ward Howe and many others. The general opinion seemed to be that the Institute had done about as well as usual. The best thing was said to be the paper by Mr. Osburn on "Teaching Science to Young Children." He illustrated this—using common things, and thus made his ideas capable of being reproduced by those who heard him. The probability is that St. Alban's will be selected as the place for the next meeting.

The Convocation (Instructors in Colleges and Academies) met at Albany on the following Tuesday. The witnessing of one ballot for Senator in the elegant Assembly Chamber was all the time that could be spared in Albany. Dr. Murray, Sec. of the Board of Regents, and his indefatigable assistant, Daniel J. Pratt, were found ready for business. The Convocation does not agitate the educational depths of the State; but it does well what it undertakes. A. M. K.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

For the SCHOOL JOURNAL

School Is Over.

BY IDA A. AHLBORN.

School is over, for the Summer,
 Jealous Summer comes in beauty,
 And to live and learn of her,
 This she thinks is all our duty.
 Nature beckons and is calling,
 "Children, come and stay with me,
 I have wondrous secrets hidden,
 More than in all books there be."
 And I doubt not this new teacher
 Is a master of her art,
 Gives us vigor for the future,
 Zeal and earnestness of heart.
 Farewell, then, dear mates and teacher,
 We may meet—but mayhap never,
 For rarely that so many part,
 That some do part forever.
 But when the school of life is over,
 And the master calls us home,
 May we meet a band united,
 And receive the praise, "Well done."

Things to Tell the Scholars.

(PREPARED FOR THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.)

SUPERIOR irks may be made by employing salts of the metal vanadium instead of the salts of iron.

One leaf of the royal waterlily, in bloom not long since at San Francisco, was seven feet across, and six others were about equal.

THERE are twenty two starch factories in full operation in Aroostook county, Maine. Each one of these requires from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes a day.

THE art of obtaining sugar from cane was discovered by a Venetian in 1503, and for fifty years a sugar loaf weighing seven pounds was considered a wonderful curiosity.

TWO hundred and twenty six street lamps at Providence, R. I., which extend over a distance of nine miles, are now extinguished by electricity in fifteen seconds by one man.

ODGEN, Utah, is the first city west of the Mississippi river to adopt the electric light. A flagstaff, sixty feet high, is to be run up from the court house dome, giving an elevation of two hundred feet, from which four lights of 3,000 candle power each are to be suspended.

THE thread for the glass cloth, now made at Pittsburgh, is drawn out of a molten bar by means of a rapidly revolving wheel at the rate of two thousand yards a minute. The weaving is done on looms about the same as with silk. The coloring is done with minerals when the glass is originally melted.

GREEK.—The Greeks are behaving much better under their disappointment than was expected of them. It was simply impossible for Greece alone, abandoned by all Europe, to wage war against Turkey. When England, the great protector of Greece, expressly declared she would not help them, and France turned a cold shoulder to all their pleas, the Greeks had sense enough to stop.

MR. C. Shaler Smith says the highest pressure of wind he has noticed was ninety three pounds per square foot, which blow over a locomotive at East St. Louis in 1871. A jail was destroyed at St. Charles, Mo., in 1877, by a pressure of 84.3 pounds, and a brick house at Marshfield, Mo., in 1880, by a pressure of fifty eight pounds per square foot. Trains may be blown off the tracks and bridges blown down by pressures of from twenty four to thirty one pounds per square foot.

PHOTISMS is the name which Messrs. Bleuler and Lehmann of Zurich give to certain secondary sensations and perceptions under the operation of which certain appearances of color are excited by hearing particular sounds, or an inverse effect is produced. Of 596 persons whom the authors named examined, about one in seven proved capable of seeing photisms. Bright photisms are excited by unusually high sounds. Red, yellow and blue are common colors of photisms.

DAYTON (Iowa) Academy of Sciences possesses the only evidence that has yet been discovered that the mysterious mound builders had a written language. It has in its museum two inscribed tablets which were found in some of the mounds, and which have attracted attention from American and European archaeologists. Mr. Pratt,

late president of the academy, believes that the evidence of the genuineness of the inscriptions is sufficient, but the fact must be regarded as still very much in question.

NINETY EIGHT works, nearly all scientific and philosophical, have been translated from European languages into Chinese by the government translation department of China, comprising 236 volumes, and 31,111 copies of them have been sold. Forty four other works, representing about 142 volumes, have been translated but not yet published, and thirteen works are in course of translation. This enumeration does not include the scientific works that have been published by missionaries.

IN a recent editorial comment upon the continued disturbed condition of affairs in Ireland, the *New York Tribune* invites attention to the fact that in 1879 one person out of every fifty four of the whole population of Ireland was arrested for drunkenness, and that the value of the beer and whiskey consumed there during the year of the famine amounted to the enormous sum of \$48,875,000, exceeding half the total valuation of all Ireland. Though the need of equitable land reform in Ireland is undoubtedly urgent, the need of a genuine, thorough temperance reform, in the light of such figures, is obviously still more urgent.

A CULTIVATOR of mushrooms has applied to the proprietors of the Mammoth Cave for the renting of a part of their property for raising mushrooms for the market. Some of the less frequented galleries of the cave are said to be well adapted to this business, since they offer the conditions of uniformity of temperature and moisture in which mushrooms best thrive. These plants are successfully raised in caves in France, where a cave at Montrouge yields daily about 400 pounds of marketable fungi; another near Frepillon furnishes 3,000 pounds on favorable days, and twenty one miles in a cave at Mery are under cultivation.

A NEW way of inlaying wood is to glue the wood in which the design is to be made entirely over the surface to be inlaid; then, having cut out the design in a zinc plate, to place that over the surface, and force it by an enormous pressure completely into the veneer till the latter is jammed into the solid wood below. The zinc curls up after the process, and can be taken out without trouble. The board can now be planed away till all of the veneer that was not carved by the pattern and forced down with it is removed, and a thin shaving is taken from the design itself, leaving the surface perfectly smooth. The joints which are formed along the edges of the design in this process are said to be more perfect and accurate than they can be made by the ordinary process.

MR. Edwin A. Barber says in the *American Naturalist* that the ancient Pueblos were the only aboriginal people within the limits of the United States who possessed the art of glazing their pottery. The ware produced in the different Pueblos varies considerably in form and style, and the diversities seem to show that the potters have copied in clay every form familiar to them. The vessels are generally made by women, and their delicacy of touch and keen perception of beauty enable them to produce many things which are worthy of a place with other ornaments in our best homes. Dr. J. V. Landerdale, formerly post surgeon at Fort Wingate, near Zuni, says that Indian women make fancy pottery as other women in civilized life make fancy needlework. They work at it in intervals of more practical labor, and they ornament it as they are disposed to do at the time. Every time he visited the Pueblos he found something new in the way of a design. Mr. James Stevenson collected two thousand specimens at Zuni, of which few if any were duplicates.

FRANCE.—The French are tireless in their efforts to penetrate Africa. The chamber of deputies has just voted over eight million of francs for the construction of a railroad on the Senegal at Dakar to St. Louis on the Atlantic coast. Another appropriation of nearly 2,000,000 of francs was given to the new telegraph line to extend from Dakar to St. Vincent. Thirty general staff officers have also been dispatched to Algiers to construct a new map of "French Africa." This work has been some time in progress, but was moving too slowly for the impatient French, who want to take Africa by the end of the year. The French government has also resolved to establish an archaeological school at Cairo in Egypt, similar to those that have been maintained for some time at Rome and Athens. Maspero, the Egyptologist of the College de France, has been intrusted with this work. They and the

English close on their heels in this matter. Lieut. Dumblenton and Surgeon Browning have just sailed from Liverpool to take charge of an expedition to Timbuctoo from the mouth of the Gambia. They took a large collection of presents for the native chiefs through whose lands they pass. These have been selected with great care by the former governor of Sierra Leone. The present governor of the Gambia colony assists the undertaking by supplying a trained corps of porters.

Question Box.

What do you think of dancing? At our institute there was a gay time on the last night. One commissioner said he thought dancing to be proper and so many joined in that otherwise would not.

[A great deal can be said about dancing, for instance, the chief of police of New York City says that three-fourths of the abandoned girls in this city were ruined by dancing. Young ladies allow gentlemen privileges in dancing, which, taken under any other circumstances would be considered as improper. It requires neither brains nor good morals to be a good dancer. As the love of the one increases, the love of the other decreases. How many of the best men and women are skillful dancers. In ancient times the sexes danced separately. Alcohol is the spirit of beverages. So sex is the spirit of the dance; take it away, and let the sexes dance separately and dancing would go out of fashion very soon. Parlor dancing is dangerous. Tippling leads to drunkenness, and parlor dancing leads to ungodly balls. Tippling and parlor dancing sow to the wind, and both reap the whirlwind. Put dancing in the crucible, apply the acids, weigh it, and the verdict of reason, morality and religion is, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."]

Will you kindly inform me who wrote "Swiss Family Robinson?"

[The author was Johann David Wyss, Berne, Switzerland. His son Johann Rudolph prepared the MSS. for the press some years after it was written, and the first edition appeared at Zurich, 1813. Baroness Montolieu suggested to the author's son to complete the story, but he gave her permission, and the present edition appeared in France, 1824.]

I am receiving your *SCHOOL JOURNAL* weekly, and am very much pleased with the information found in it. I think it the best. I am at a loss to know how to give object lessons and give the pupils accurate information concerning the material and formation of those objects presented to the pupils. I will be thankful for name of a book that may contain the desired information, and I will at once send for it and will study it so that I may impart nothing erroneous. This has given no little trouble in my work.

[Calkin's Object Lessons and Sheldon's Object Lessons are excellent volumes. Each \$1.50 by mail. We send them.—E. K. & Co.]

A Brooklyn and New York school teacher would thank you to say in your next issue to what extent the compulsory education act has been carried out in their cities, and with what success. Also if the system of carrying out the requirements of the act is similar both in New York and Brooklyn.

[The compulsory education act cannot be said to be carried out in any part of the state of New York. In N. Y. city there are truant agents, who look after absentees, etc., but the plan of enrolling the youth under 14 and then enforcing attendance has been found impracticable. Nor are the factories visited. The people don't want the law executed. The method of handling the truants differs in the two cities; in New York the truant is put in the school that claims him; in Brooklyn a school for truants has been formed. The last is the best.]

THE Society to Encourage Study at Home now has pupils in thirty-seven States, three Provinces of Canada and one in Bermuda. It is conducting work in English literature, the fine arts, the sciences, in music, mathematics, French and German, and it is constantly widening its sphere. Of the whole number of pupils, seventy-six per cent have persevered in their work. The lending library now includes 1,055 volumes. The teaching grows more specialized and objective every year. The society is full of force and there are no end of volunteers for the work. Among the students is a mother of four children, from two to twelve years of age, who takes care of the milk from twenty-two cows and lives at the West.

The New York State Teachers' Association.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the New York State Teachers' Association, was held at Saratoga, this year, beginning July 5. There was a large attendance of teachers and others interested in education; the sessions were held at the Congress Hall concert room. President Jerome Allen, of Genesee, presided. An address of welcome was delivered by Supt. L. S. Packard of Saratoga, and Hon. Neil Gilmore, State Superintendent of Public Instruction responded. This was followed by President Allen's address. He said:

"That the teachers should have more to say concerning what the schools shall be; who shall teach them, and the terms of admission into their own profession, because they know more about these things than any one else. Practical work should be done by the educational meetings. There is a waking up everywhere in educational matters. Our meeting should take hold of these questions in the light of history, reason and experience. A good scholar is more likely to become a Christian than a poor one is. Education, is the training of all the powers of the individual—moral, physical, mental and spiritual; there was a world of wisdom in Dr. Beecher's exclamation, 'We must educate or we perish.' Our mistake has been that in running away from sectarianism, we have run away from religion and morality as well. 'The State should teach its children how to make a living. In respect to practical education, that Elmira Reformatory is far ahead of any public school in our entire country. We give to the unfortunate criminal a more common sense education than to our more fortunate children. Every graduate of our prisons, if he remains long enough, has learned a trade, and when he graduates into the world, frequently provided with a situation and looked after and protected by the strong arm of the law. We want less of theory and more of practice; less of sham and cram and more of the eye and the hand.' He then called the attention of the Association to the following recommendations.

1. The establishment of several Normal Institutes of four or six week's continuance, in which Methods of Teaching shall be considered.
2. Recommending the Township system of Schools.
3. Recommending that School Commissioners be appointed, not elected, and that they continue during satisfactory service.
4. Requiring as thorough an examination of teachers in Methods of Teaching as in the subjects taught.
5. Changing the constitution of the State Association so that its annual meeting shall be made up of delegates from County Associations.
6. The adoption of an authorized graded course for all common schools in the State.
7. Power given to School Commissioners to give diplomas to common school graduates.
8. The registration of all professional teachers.
9. The examination of teachers by teachers.

This address was listened to with marked attention. Prof. Allen is fearless to initiate a reform, and desire to start currents of thought. It was unfortunate that the valuable sentences could not be heard in all parts of the hall. At the close E. Danforth moved a resolution of sympathy with President Garfield, which was adopted.

The Committee on the Condition of Education next reported.

Supt. H. R. Sanford, of Middletown, as chairman of the committee, presented the report. Among other things he said. City and Union graded schools should spend less time in the details of some subjects, particularly geography, and devoted the time to teaching selected scientific matters having a practical bearing upon every day life. Towns should be permitted to organize as Union school districts as in Pennsylvania and New England. To distribute the school funds on the basis of aggregate attendance instead of average attendance and residence as now.

He proposed to require all new candidates for examination, to present a Regents' Preliminary Certificate as a pre requisite.

The following indications of improvements were stated: Increase average attendance.

Greater activity in building and repairing school houses. A greater demand for trained teachers.

More county associations are being formed.

President Allen then announced the following committees.

On Place of Next Meeting—Edward Danforth, C. T.

Pooler, and Com. Relfey of Columbia Co., Baker of Albany Co., Waite of Rensselaer Co., and Prof. L. B. Newell.

On Place for Teachers—Supts. H. R. Sanford, Robb, Prof. Frank S. Capen.

Finance—C. R. Abbott, and James Cruikshank, Brooklyn; Com. Geo. V. Chapin, and Prof. A. S. Schepmoes.

On Resolutions—F. P. Lantry, Addison M. Brown, E. M. Abell, and Mrs. M. D. Hicks.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a large attendance at the evening meeting, and while the members were taking their places, the Congress Hall orchestra rendered some musical selections. Prof. H. P. Smith, of Brooklyn, gave a report on the exhibit of drawing, with blackboard illustrations and diagrams. This subject was ably presented and excited an increased interest for the exhibit this year is a very fine one. After more music by the band, Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, gave an address upon the subject of reading. He said that reading is the most important topic taught, and as such justly demands the attention of teachers. Pupils should be taught to appreciate the best reading, and that power cannot be acquired too young. Franklin's great literary ability he attributed largely to the influence of a single book read when young. Memorizing cannot injure the young, i. e., when the memory is directed to the acquisition of pure English of good import. The speaker denounced the trashy literature sold on the cars and in the shops, so demoralizing in its influence upon the young. He related his own experience in interesting railway presidents in prohibiting the sale of such matter in depots and on trains. He also gave a laughable account of offering a \$5 prize to one of a number of college girl graduates if she would refrain from saying "splendid" coming up the Hudson—and she lost. The lecture was well received. Mr. Northrop is always full of sound sense; and he labors in a practical and earnest manner that deserves commendation.

Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, recited in fine style "Tom's Little Star" and "Aunt Doleful's visit." Mrs. Diehl is always a favorite at these meetings:

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Prof. F. D. Palmer, Ph.D., of Fredonia State Normal School, then read the report of the committee on "Improved Methods of Education." It was a philosophical presentation of systematic methods of teaching.

The discussion was opened by Com. A. B. Watkins. He agreed almost with the sentiment of the paper, holding that the teacher should seek first for results, second for means, and third for methods.

Principal H. C. Kirk, of Phelps, opposed some parts of the report, and stated what would be some of the results if the plans proposed in the paper were carried out.

Prin. L. N. Beebe insisted that the pupil should be led to see the reason of things; that since nine-tenths of all the people must earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, pupils should learn to do honest work and learn that work is honorable.

Dr. Hoose spoke of the necessity of a common, accepted terminology in the discussion of methods of teaching and the importance of the German notion that habit is everything; that the teacher has to do with the activities of the pupils in the first place.

Supt. C. T. Barnes, of Little Falls, came forward with a paper on "Institutes and Institute Instruction." He gave something of the history of institute work and many personal reminiscences in relation to it, and made suggestions in regard to the future of the work.

A discussion followed, in which Conductor Kennedy, Commissioners Riley, Baker, Hopkins and Conductor Johnson participated. It was generally argued that the institutes as they now exist have somewhat outgrown their original usefulness and should be supplemented by some more extended work.

On invitation of Pres. Allen, Dr. Laws, President of the State University of Missouri, addressed the Association concerning Normal work in Missouri, and the influence of the work done in New York State upon that in Missouri.

The Committee on Resolutions then made a partial report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

R. E. Post, of Ithaca, read the report of the committee on "Educational Advancement." He said efforts have been made to awaken a general educational interest throughout the State, to the end that better methods of instruction might be introduced in the schools. These efforts had been only partially successful because for want of

time he had not been able to direct the efforts. It was generally felt that the bulk of the work of the Association should consist of attempts to advance education.

The Committee was continued for another year, Mr. A. M. Kellogg being made Chairman.

Prof. Samuel Thurber, of Boston, read a paper on "Recent Criticisms on our Public Schools." He gave a candid statement of criticisms, distinguishing between those coming from the enemies of the schools, and those from friends. He admitted that many of these criticisms were well founded. In order to meet the objection against High Schools he suggested that parents might pay the expense of tuition in High Schools, and even in lower grade schools parents ought to pay something for the schooling if they were able.

The report elicited a spirited discussion, engaged in by Messrs. Kennedy, Beattie, Hoose, Clark, Lantry and others who, while admitting the candor and fearlessness of the report, yet opposed its conclusions. They believed in free schools.

The paper contained suggestions that may be acted on twenty five years from now, but most men are not willing to look at the subject as candidly as Mr. Thurber.

Supt. Calkins of New York, by request, explained the workings of the Insurance Association of the New York teachers.

EVENING SESSION.

H. P. Emerson of Buffalo, read a paper on Latin in High Schools. The study of Latin is valuable in its disciplinary power to giving a greater knowledge of our own language.

It was thought to be a valuable paper.

Prof. W. M. Jelliffe read a selection in admirable style.

Rev. Dr. Marshall of New York, delivered a lecture on "The Genealogy of the Modern Lecturer and his place in Educational Agencies."

Hon. Orestes Cleveland, President of the Dixon Crucible and Lead Pencil Company extended a cordial invitation to the teachers and their friends to an excursion to Lake George on Friday, leaving Saratoga at 7:45 a. m., and returning at 8:30 p. m. The entire cost to be \$2 for excursion tickets on the cars. On arrival at Ticonderoga they become the guests of the company.

This was accepted.

Miss Hulda Baker read "Brother Anderson's Sermon," and "Winnie's Welcome." The attention which the lady bestowed on Secretary Campbell (for she pretended he was one of the characters in the piece) amused the audience; but he was too busy with his papers to notice it. Her elocutionary powers were admired.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

An interesting paper was presented by C. J. Buell of Boonville on Near-sightedness. First, he showed that near-sightedness is increasing, and that it is due to various causes, but mostly to the constant use of text books; many interesting statistics were given. A very lively discussion followed. Mrs. Beman from Cleveland, Ohio, gave as her experience that lamp and gas light was to blame for the prevalence of this disease. Others thought the bad lighting of the room was the cause.

Mr. C. W. Bardeen of the School Bulletin gave an address on "Educational Journalism." The address had interesting points in it. He commended the Pa. School Journal, but said only 1,000 persons subscribed for it, and at the same time thought teachers would patronize the most valuable paper. (The Teachers' Institute has over 3,000 subscribers in Pennsylvania.) He said that he was glad that Governor Cornell vetoed the Teachers' Pension bill. A motion for a vote of thanks to Governor Cornell for vetoing the pension bill was offered, but on motion of Mr. A. M. Kellogg was tabled. After some notices by the chair, Mr. A. M. Kellogg, editor of the School Journal, read a brief paper on "Educational Journalism." He said the art of teaching was now gained by a costly experiment in each teacher's case; the main office of the educational journal is to preserve and diffuse the thoughts and plans of those who have made discoveries in the art of teaching. (This paper will be published in full.) Mr. Surdam briefly continued the discussion.

The committee on time and place of the next meeting named Buffalo, Yonkers, Lake George and Cazenovia. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Yonkers on the 6th of July next.

Election of Officers.—Nominations of the officers for the ensuing year were then made: President, Dr. A. B. Watkins of Adams; Vice Presidents, L. S. Packard, Charles E. Surdam, C. T. Barnes, Kate B. Emerson; Corresponding Secretary, M. M. Merrill; Recording Secretary, H. C.

Kirke; Treasurer, C. O. Roundy; Transportation Agent, Edward Dantorth.

Several resolutions were then discussed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President announced the following committee on Necrology: C. O. Roundy, Moravia; T. B. Lovell, Attica; F. J. Jones, Rose Whitney and E. M. Clarke.

Prof. Bradley of Albany read a paper on "General Information." Mrs. M. S. Cooper of Oswego Normal School read a paper on "The Best Methods of Teaching Language in our Public Schools." It was listened to with interest. Prof. C. W. Bennett, Mears and Supt. J. A. Nichols spoke on it—not, however, in a very practical manner; in this respect the paper exceeded the discussion.

Mrs. Harriet Webb gave two readings before the association, "How they saved St. Michaels," and "The Venue of the Bachelors."

Mr. Sanford offered a resolution that no one be appointed to open the discussions hereafter, but that the floor be free to all on the reading of a paper; also that less papers be read at the next meeting. After many votes and many changes of the resolutions they were finally tabled.

EVENING SESSION.

President Allen was placed on the committee of Educational Advancement as its chairman, at the request of Mr. Kellogg, who declined the position.

The committee on Necrology referred in terms of eulogy to the death of S. S. Randall, who had been so long identified with education in New York State.

Announcement was again made of the excursion to Lake George, tendered by the Dixon Graphite Co. Mr. Cleveland said that he intended to give ten prizes during the year for drawings by pupils in the public schools of the State. A reading was then given by Mr. Jelliffe of Brooklyn.

The officers for the ensuing year were then introduced and the ex-presidents present called on the stage to utter what wit or wisdom they could invent. Resolutions of thanks were offered and the Association adjourned.

The Association had in many respects a more successful meeting than for several years past; the membership was increased; it is out of debt; the papers were mainly of a practical character; but as usual much time was lost by vague and pointless discussions. The excursion to Lake George and historic Ticonderoga was an exceedingly enjoyable affair. In the language of one who was present, "there were oceans of ice-cream—the luncheons were excellent—the scenery was beyond description." Prof. Jerome Allen, the president, is entitled to remembrance for his constant devotion to the harmony of the meetings. Supt. L. S. Packard was indefatigable, and the citizens hospitable.

Kant's Centenary.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of Kant's "Kritik of Pure Reason," took place in Saratoga July 6. Among those in attendance were President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College; Rev. Dr. John W. Mears, of Hamilton College; Pres. John Bascom, of Madison, Wis.; Prof. Geo. S. Morris, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. C. S. Lyman, of Yale College; and Eliza A. Youmans of New York.

Dr. Mears made a few introductory remarks explanatory of the nature of the meeting, and read a paper showing the great value of Kant's influence upon philosophy. It had acted as a mental tonic, removing blind sensationalism and materialism and as a self-inviting tendency to a consideration of its value and the application of its tests.

Prof. George S. Morris followed with a paper upon the "Higher Problems of Philosophy."

Pres. Bascom read a paper upon Kant's distinction between Speculative and Practical Reason, showing that his fundamental difficulty lay in not giving full force to the mental faculties. He pointed out the difficulties of the Kantian philosophy, maintaining that he did more by his dogmatism than by his speculations.

A paper by Prof. Josiah Royce, of the University of California, upon "The Present Influence of Kant upon Philosophical Progress" was read by Prof. Williams of Hamilton College.

R. W. Hughes, of Hamilton College, read the paper of Lester F. Ward, of the United States Geological Survey, upon the "Antinomies in the Light of Modern Science."

Do not think of knocking out another man's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It would be as rational to knock yourself on the head because you differed from yourself ten years ago.—HORACE MANN.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Board of Education met July 13. The special committee of five appointed to investigate the charges against certain teachers for using questions surreptitiously obtained, made a report. The committee had prepared a set of questions for the suspected parties to answer. The questions were four in number: 1. When did you get the questions? 2. From whom? 3. Did you know they were to be used for the entrance examinations? 4. What use did you make of them? The following teachers replied, viz: John Boyle, John Walsh, Miss Broderick and Miss Johnson, of G. S. 59 and Miss Purroy, Miss Francis and Miss Slattery, of G. S. 53, Miss Edmunds and Miss Mahon, of G. S. 33. The committee concluded that only Messrs. Boyle and Walsh were fully aware that the questions were those selected to test the pupils who desired to enter the City and Normal Colleges. Mr. Boyle was found to be the one from whom the other received them; he declined to say who gave them to him. It was elicited that she was a lady; however Mr. Boyle assumed the whole responsibility. Messrs. Dowd, Walker, and Wickham thought that he should be dismissed; but the committee agreed on mulcting him three months' pay, and letting Mr. Walsh off with one month's pay.

Mr. Wetmore proposed to refer the matter to the City Supt.; Mr. Katzenberg, to reprimand them; Mr. Devos, to demand their resignation. The vote to fine them was 15 to 4.

The election of an assistant Superintendent in the place of Prof. Schem, deceased, resulted in the choice of Paul Hoffman, V. P., G. S. 61. It was conceded that he had good qualifications.

F. D. G. S. No. 41.—The graduating exercises here took place June 29. Up to a year ago, this school was divided into a junior and senior departments. It is now under the sole principalship of Miss Lizzie Cavanaugh, with a daily attendance of over 500 girls directed by eighteen teachers. Miss Cavanaugh, in reorganizing two departments so as to weld them into one homogeneous whole, has handled her difficult task with fact and energy. She entertains broad views on the subject of female education and knows the possibilities of girls' minds. Some of her work appeared at the graduating exercises. The compositions were written in correct language not pretentious, and the reading was natural. The general training was visible in the singing by the school. The pieces showed such a thorough ensemble as to make it difficult to beat even by compositions of professional singers. The graduates were twenty in number.

ELSEWHERE.

MARTHAS VINEYARD.—Col. Francis W. Parker (Quincy) gives twelve lessons in the "Art of Teaching," beginning Aug. 1st, 1881. The titles are as follows: 1. Reading. How a child learns to talk—object, idea, word, association. 2. Sentence. Script, blackboard work. 3. Phonics. Law of classification, articulation, enunciation, pronunciation, inflection. Unity of the so-called word, object, sentence, script and phonic methods. 4. Composition. Writing, spelling, punctuation and the use of capitals. 5. Talking with Pencil and Pen, unity of reading and writing, spelling, punctuation, capitalization and composition in one exercise. 6. Theory of Number, Grube method. 7. Number—Practice. How to use objects; when not to use them. Figures, signs, calculation, thinking, arithmetic. 8. Geography. Theory, Humboldt, Ritter and Guyot. 9. Observation of geographical forms, moulding, drawing; building the continents. 10. Geography and History combined. 11. What shall I do with pupils who have formed bad habits of reading, writing, etc.? 12. Unity of all branches. Freedom to work. Courses of study. Country schools.

After each regular lesson of one hour, one hour more will be given to answering questions and conversation. Lectures will be given also on the following subjects: 1. School Government. 2. What is Teaching? 3. German Schools. 4. The Kindergarten.

KANSAS.—A county educational school will be held at Winfield, Cowley Co., opening July 5, and continuing six weeks. Supt. Story, a live, earnest practical man, says to school boards: "Resolve to employ only those who educate themselves by attending the County Normal. Support the county and the State in this good work by insisting on

the employment of Normal teachers. Resolve to have not less than six months school the coming year. Make it known that teachers holding first grade certificates will receive forty dollars a month; that second grade certificates will entitle the holder to thirty five dollars a month, and that you will pay third grade teachers not more than twenty-five dollars a month. Good schools can be had only through good teachers. Poor schools are the most expensive luxury that a people can enjoy. This being true, you are urged to make special effort to help raise the qualifications of our teachers, and you can do this in no better way than by rewarding the deserving and discountenancing the inefficient, the stagnant and the unambitious. Make a financial reward for competency, and incompetency will disappear. Starve your teachers and you starve your schools." Those are stirring words, friend Story.

The Nineteenth Convocation of the University of the State of New York was held in Albany, beginning July 12, 13 and 14. The principal features of the program were as follows:

On National Education, by Charles A. Gardiner, Albany Academy.

On Teaching Classics in Academies, by Ezra J. Peck, Homer Academy.

On Teaching Mathematics in Academies, by Prof. T. H. Safford, Williams College.

On Education in Small Colleges, by Warden Fairbairn, St. Stephen's College.

On Modern Agnosticism considered in reference to its Philosophical Basis, by Prof. W. D. Wilson, Cornell University.

On Recent Scientific Ideas in their Bearing on Teleology, by Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, University of City of New York.

On the Ideal Convocation, by G. R. Cutting, Waterville Union School.

On Necrology, by Prof. Edward North, Hamilton College.

Degrees conferred.

LETTERS.

I have taken the *INSTITUTE* nearly a year and am well pleased with it; especially with its merciless denunciation of machine work by teachers, and its persistence in urging them to learn the theory, relations, and practice—in fact the whole subject of their work, and then teach according to common sense principles.

It seems to me there is a great defect in the common plan of teaching arithmetic, and especially in primary and intermediate classes.

In observing the recitations of a class in their second or third year in arithmetic it will be noticed that nine tenths of the difficulty they meet is not *how* to do, but *what* to do.

Shall they multiply or divide, add or subtract the given numbers. When that question is determined the difficulty is past, and they can do the work. This shows that arithmetic is naturally divided into two parts, which we may name the Mechanical and the Rational. The simple operations under the four fundamental rules are all mechanical, and children may become skillful in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing simple and compound numbers, and even fractions before they are able to comprehend the relations of numbers in a problem.

The usual arrangement of text books on arithmetic is to give a few examples under the rule, and then a number of problems involving the operation just taught. This may seem all right, but I think it is all wrong. The rule has given directions for performing the mechanical part of the work, which is, in fact, much the easier part of the problem, and the part for which the pupil's present state of mental development is suited. But nothing has been said about the principles and relations of numbers that determine the operations to be used in the solution of the problem; and the pupil, if he works the problems at all, does so more or less blindly, multiplying because they are placed under the rule for multiplication; or, if they are promiscuously arranged, he tries one way and then another until he "gets the answer." It seems to me that pupils should be one expert in all the operations under the fundamental rules in simple and compound numbers, and to some extent in fractions before any except the very simplest problems are given them. Then principles should be stated, explained, and illustrated; explained, illustrated, explained, and stated. The relations of the parts to the whole, of factors and product to each other, of price and number of things to the cost, etc., etc., should be given. It is a contradiction to say these principles are too abstract for the pupil's mind, for under our present system he is expected to apply these same principles to the very first problem he attempts.

But, by the time he has completed the course above mentioned, having the operations of arithmetic at his finger ends, and its simplest principles well in mind, he may intelligently begin to employ them both in the solution of practical problems.

REX RAPHAEL

EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY.

German Schools.

Education and Germany have long been synonymous terms. There are wonderful facilities to be found abroad for a student after leaving college, and with a good American foundation a few years' study either in France or Germany would be of lasting benefit. The museums, libraries and scientific schools offer them the result of ages of research, which of course are not to be found elsewhere and the very atmosphere of the old university cities teems with erudition.

German schools for boys consist of three classes—the high or state schools, the public or local, and the select or private schools.

The first class is closely allied to our public schools, and is the model after which ours are formed. In the second there are three grades of education, and after graduating at a state school a pupil is thoroughly fitted to continue his studies at the university, enter the army, or fill a good commercial position. Indeed, there are no schools to excel the German High schools.

The law compelling three years military service of every citizen necessitates a semi military education, and the advantages offered for this purpose at the state academies cause them to be patronized by a much better class of scholars than is usually seen at such institutions.

If a young man can pass a certain military examination the time of his service is reduced from three to only one year. The examination is conducted by a state commission and is very severe and exacting; but any pupil of the high school who receives a diploma on graduating is exempt from both examination and two years of service.

To one who attends regularly the different grades of the high school, the earning of the necessary diploma is comparatively an easy matter, although the state keeps a constant and strict surveillance over both professors and pupils. Of course, to a foreign pupil this examination makes little or no matter, as the national law does not concern him, but the advantage he gains is in having associates of a class like those he would find at our best colleges, while receiving a thorough education at almost a nominal price.

There are three divisions or grades in these schools. The first consists of three classes, in which a pupil is carried through the common branches to the rudiments of Latin and Greek. The price for tuition in this department, exclusive of books and calisthenics, is nine dollars a year. In the two higher grades the same studies are continued in their higher branches, with the addition of the laws and sciences, studies suitable for a business and commercial education, and military tactics. The prices in these departments are respectively eighteen and twenty seven dollars per annum.

If a young man intends going through the commercial studies, he can learn one or two modern languages in place of the higher classics. Those who go through the classical course preparatory for the university can also learn either French or English as an extra study, for which, of course, he will pay extra.

As these are only day schools, the pupils either live at home or board in private families. Such arrangements are easily made, even for young boys in the first grade. It is quite common for the professors to take students to board in their homes, where they are treated as if belonging to the family, the professor's wife taking a motherly interest in the young men of her household, and the home influence being of great advantage to them generally. Another advantage to be gained in such an arrangement is the interest the professor always takes in their studies, discussing the day's work, and feeling a pride in seeing his special students advance rapidly.

The schools of the second class, or public schools, are connected with each parish, and while they always have excellent teachers, generally graduates of the high school, the studies are of an order more suited to the needs and position the scholars who come from the lower walks of life, the sons of peasants and shopkeepers.

Even in their schools, however, three studies are considered indispensable, viz., military tactics, music and drawing. In the smallest German village, one meets on certain days groups of little folks trudging along with huge sketching books under their arms, and in the stationery shops "blocks" or solid drawing cards, are as commonly sold as slates; while on others there issue from the school house sounds of wailing minor strains from future violinists.

Education in Germany is compulsory, but never entirely free. In some cases the books and stationery only must be paid for by each pupil; in others there is an additional tax of a few cents per month.

The select or private schools here are the same as all the world over. As a rule they are cheaper than American ones of the same kind, are sometimes very good, while others are a simple waste of time and money. They are patronized largely by foreigners, or an exclusive home element, midway between nobility and middle class—a class scarcely equal to the English gentry, and still above that of the upper trades people. The prices at these schools vary from \$150 to \$300 per annum, according to the extras and privileges accorded.

Frankfort, Dresden and Stuttgart are famous for the excellence of their private schools, while at Cronstadt—a little town near Stuttgart—there are two boys' schools, highly recommended for their instruction and cheapness. One great disadvantage at all these schools is that English is so much spoken, while at the high schools German is of course the universal language.

Leipzig is now in the highest favor for every educational purpose except singing. The streets of that old city present a gay appearance by the presence of the students, with their bright colored caps of scarlet, green, yellow, blue, purple and pink, each school and separate department having its own color. They are as uproarious as the inhabitants of the Latin Quarter in Paris, but their merry making is more noisy than malicious, and it fortunately is not now considered necessary for a student to graduate with as many sabre cuts as he has degrees.

Educational Libraries.

The friends of educational progress in New England appeal in behalf of Hon. Henry Barnard, Mr. Barnard having done a good life's work as organizer and superintendent of public schools in the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and at his own expense visited many of the States and most of the large cities of the Union to ascertain the actual condition of schools and proclaim the principles and methods of a better popular education, began the publication of the *American Journal of Education*. His object was to bring within reach of teachers, school officers and all others interested in the study of educational questions, a choice library of education, containing the best things which had been said and done for human culture in all civilized countries, both in ancient and modern times. That worthy object he has at last accomplished. Single handed and alone, by marvelous perseverance and great sacrifices he has brought his vast scheme to its consummation. We see the result in a grand *Thesaurus of Pedagogy*, comprising thirty stout volumes, of over 800 pages each, equivalent to 150 treatises on every important subject in educational history, biography, organization, administration, principles and practice.

In the prosecution of this work, Dr. Barnard has devoted his time and his means with unflinching zeal for twenty-five years, giving to it the working hours of almost every day, and meeting a deficit never less in any year than \$1,000, and in some, twice that amount. The burden under which he has struggled on has been greatly aggravated by the lamentable lack of demand for educational literature. Few have been the students of pedagogy among us, and hence so much ignorance on the subject in the educational public.

This storehouse of information is within reach of those for whom it was designed, but unfortunately, as yet, in the possession of only an insignificant fraction of their number. There are signs, however, of a coming change in respect to the study of education. We are apparently entering upon an epoch of pedagogical study. As a means of prosecuting this study there is no substitute, nor is there likely to be, for Dr. Barnard's great publication, which is by far both the most voluminous and the most valuable work on education in our language.

The desirable thing to be done now is to place this work where it will be easily accessible to all workers in the educational field; that is, these thirty volumes of pedagogy ought to be placed—

1. In the private library of every professional teacher and school officer who is able to buy them.
2. In the pedagogical libraries of all State and city superintendents of schools.
3. In all State, city and the larger town libraries.
4. In the libraries of historical societies.
5. In all normal school libraries; the pupils should be instructed by lectures as to their contents.

6. In the libraries of all colleges.
7. In the libraries of the more important academies.
8. In the libraries of city high schools.

As yet only a very few of these libraries can show a complete set of these volumes. Another serious fact to be here revealed—the fact unpleasant to contemplate—is that all these libraries and the whole world are in actual danger of losing forever the chance of getting this publication in the future. It is understood that unless the educational public make a speedy and considerable call for the work, the plates, which have cost \$45,000, will have to be melted down.

Such being the state of the case, at the recent meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents the undersigned were appointed a committee to devise a plan of co-operative effort to promote pedagogical study by placing the volumes of the *American Journal of Education* in as many as possible of the libraries above enumerated, and at the same time to save this invaluable work from destruction.

For the attainment of the objects in view it is necessary to secure, in the near future, orders for 400 sets of the work. Of this number it is thought that 100 may be obtained in New England, and this is the specific task which the committee proposes to itself. This can be done, however, only by the active co-operation of many influential and earnest friends of the cause of education, and the aid of all to whom this circular is sent is earnestly solicited. The committee desires especially to secure at least one generous volunteer canvasser for each county of New England; the service must of course be gratuitous. It is a labor of love. Every man owes a debt to his profession. Here is a chance for an energetic young educational man to win a laurel. Some counties have already been engaged.

The conditions are simple and practical. Any responsible person, on signing the accompanying order for the set of thirty volumes, and forwarding it to the chairman of the committee, 16 Hawley street, Boston, may, according to his preference, which he is requested to indicate, have the whole set or portions in installments, to suit his convenience in making the payments. The price per volume in cloth \$4.50; in half goat \$5.50, or orders may be sent to the School Journal office.

THOS. W. EICKWELL, Chairman, FRANCIS W. PARKER,
JOHN D. PHILBRICK, A. P. STONE,
THOS. B. STOCKWELL.

Women and Business.

There seems to be a peculiar defect in a woman's business capacity which hinders her from bringing her skill and energy to bear at the right point. She has the skill, she has the energy, but she very seldom knows how to get them in the right groove. In the cities you find hundreds of thousands of women struggling for work as shop-girls, clerks, hair dressers, milliners, etc., etc., and failing, simply because they stay where there are thousands of the same trade in competition. If they would go to some village or inland town, where taste or fashion are beginning to create a demand for their work, and where living is cheap, they could be sure in the end of competency if not fortune. On the other hand, in these very inland towns and farms you find hundreds of thousands of other women anxious to make a living, sending poems, novels, pictures and high art embroidery literally by the ton, for sale into the cities, which are already swarming with unsuccessful authors and artists; and blind to the fact that their neighbors really want a first class milliner, embroiderer, saleswoman or hair-dresser.

The same singular defect in what we may call the business organization of women is shown in their difficult with the management of household servants. About every six months this venerable topic comes up again for fresh and fierce discussion in the newspapers, and is argued and theorized about until it appears as insoluble a problem as the creation of evil. But why is there any difficulty? A contractor or manufacturer controls hundreds or thousands of employees, every "boss" mechanic has his journeymen, and nobody hears any complaint. Why must a woman call on the world to hear of her single Biddy's ignorance or Betty's insolence? The reason is that women do not realize that in labor, as in everything else, money will bring its worth. The contractor who hires a hundred men, or the carpenter who hires one, knows precisely what labor they ought to give, and how much money they should be paid. If the workman is inefficient, lazy or drunken, he loses his job or is paid less. It is

precisely the same case with domestic servants. Skilful, intelligent, respectful cooks, chambermaids and waitresses are now to be had in this and every city, and are employed in houses where incompetent. Biddy or Betty would not be admitted. It is true they command higher wages. But it is because the supply of such servants is not yet equal to the demand.

Women become despondent at their lack of success both as employers and employed. It arises not from any incompetency in themselves, but from their lack of recognition of certain hard, inexorable business truths such as these which we have tried to illustrate. Women are apt to boast, perhaps justly, that they have the same intellect, skill, tact and judgment as men. But if they disregard laws of business, all these forces are exerted to no end. You may bring out the finest engine on the road, with plenty of fuel and steam, but if you turn it into the grass instead of the narrow track laid for it to run upon, it will go nowhere.—*New York Tribune.*

The Farmer's Seventy Years.

A RECITATION.

Ah, there he is, lad, at the plough:
He beats the boys for work,
And whatso'er the task might be
None ever saw him shirk.
And he can laugh, too, till his eyes
Run o'er with mirthful tears,
And sing full many an old-time song
In spite of seventy years.
"Good morning, friends! 'tis twelve o'clock:
Time for half-hour's rest."
And farmer John took out his lunch
And ate it with a zest.
"A harder task it is," he said,
"Than following up these steers
Or mending fences, far, for me
To feel my seventy years.
"You ask me why I feel so young:
I'm sure, friends, I can't tell,
But think it is my good wife's fault
Who keeps me up so well;
For women such as she are scarce
In this poor vale of tears;
She's given me love, and hope, and strength
For more than forty years.
"And then my boys have all done well,
As far as they have gone,
And that thing warms an old man's blood,
And helps him up and on.
My girls have never caused a pang,
Or raised up anxious fears:
Then wonder not that I feel young
And hale at seventy years.
"Why don't my good boys do my work
And let me sit and rest?
Ah! friends, that wouldn't do for me;
I like my own way best.
They have their duty; I have mine,
And till the end appears,
I mean to smell the soil, my friends,"
Said the man of seventy years.

The Township System.

[Much has been said about the "township system;" some say it is impracticable. The attention of such is called to the following letter from a subscriber in Iowa. Seeing is believing.]

"I have just closed a year's work in a township high school which I organized in September, 1880. We have a township composed of ten sub-districts. Sub-directors from these districts constitute the Board for the township. Last fall they concluded to run a high school for the benefit of advanced students in the township, and for outsiders also, choosing a light tuition. Some opposition was manifested, but the result has reached our highest expectation. Seven out of the ten sub-districts have sent students to the school, fourteen have been in from outside the township, and a good interest is shown in the higher work. Such schools should be common outside of incorporated towns.

We have an excellent, wide-awake supt., H. A. Simons, in Chickasaw Co. If his work was seconded by a circulation of one hundred of your *TEACHERS' INSTITUTES*, things would be glorious here. I am much pleased with the *SCHOOL JOURNAL*. It does not discard theory, but at the same time is thorough, practical and alive to the actual wants of every day work in the school-room." J. A. L.

Where to Spend the Summer.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

This is a truly beautiful place to enjoy the summer. The Welden House deserves the good words given it by travelers. The rooms are large and pleasant. The water is brought from the mountains, four miles distant. Mr. A. A. Merrifield, the gentlemanly clerk, will be long remembered by guests for his assiduous attention. There is nothing of the traditional hotel clerk about him. The situation of the hotel on the public square is most delightful; the air from the mountains or from Lake Champlain is refreshing, so that the point is well designed for a summer resort. Who ever has seen Belle View will remember it all his life.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This is a well-known summer resort, valuable for the invalid and for the tired teacher. But where shall one at a moderate price enjoy home comforts? This is indeed a question of importance. In answer to it—Elmwood Hall, 48 Front street, may be recommended in the strongest terms for these features. It is very pleasantly situated, the rooms are good and well-furnished; the piazzas are cool (on most days); the terms are very reasonable (\$1.00 to \$2.00, according to size of room—in other than summer months—75 cents to \$1.00.) But beyond these may be given the home-like aspect of the house. Teachers from all parts of the State have tried Elmwood Hall, and pronounce it a good place—unpretentious, unhotel-like and pleasant. Mr. Emery Potter is the proprietor, and well deserves the confidence of visitors at Saratoga. High Rock Spring—the spring of springs—is near by.

GRAHAMSVILLE, SULLIVAN CO.

Here is a beautiful village, and for one who cannot go into the Adirondacks, and yet wants an elevated region, the high grounds of the Shawangunk mountains may be most strongly recommended.

Write to J. H. Hornbeck, at Grahamsville, to meet you at noon at Ellenville (leaving N. Y. City at nine o'clock, A. M., on the Erie R.R.) and you will be driven over 15 miles to Grahamsville, and you will not forget the ride either. Cost of ride is \$2.00 for one or two persons. Price of board, \$6 to \$7. It is good board too. Mrs. H. takes pride in her table. This point is 1500 or 1600 above tide water. It is a pretty village with brawling trout-brooks and glorious hills. You can leave G. at 4 in the morning and reach N. Y. at noon. The beauty of this place is, that you can get into the mountains easily and board at a moderate price. Go to Grahamsville.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

This place has many attractions as a country town. But the farm-houses near by, say two to five miles, are the points usually sought. The old "Broadhead" mansion, two miles from Ellenville, may be confidently recommended as a place that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The house is large, roomy, cool and pleasant. A party of young ladies would find this very pleasant. Price of board \$5 to \$6. See advertisement.

FATHER RYAN, the Southern poet, gave a Baltimore newsboy a quarter of a dollar for a newspaper and refused to take any change. The boy looked up at the priest's bronzed face and long hair, and then exclaimed: "Say, mister, ain't you an Injun?"

A WELL-COOKED breakfast will do more toward preserving peace in the family than will seven mottoes on the wall, even though they be framed in the most elaborate of gilt molding.

A NEWSPAPER man, in putting on his last year's white vest, found a roll of bills in one of the pockets, amounting to \$120, which he had entirely forgotten. P. S.—None of them were receipted.

Boys are sharp critics whose comments it is never safe to ignore. The following sentiment, found on a Sunday-school blackboard, is suggestive that some superintendents need to put on the brakes:

"Pleas Mr. Superintendent don't FIRE OFF STORIES every Sunday at Us boys with an awful Example of a bad Boy in each of Them."

GIVE US A REST!
GIVE IT TO THE GIRLS.
GO SLOW!

A LITTLE three-year old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed: "Mama, I think he ought to be oiled."

John A. Appleton.

John A. Appleton, one of the members of the eminent publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died at his home in Clifton, Staten Island, July 13. Mr. Appleton was a son of Daniel Appleton, the founder of the house of D. Appleton & Co.; he became a member of the firm in 1848, at the retirement of Mr. D. Appleton. He was for many years the business manager of the firm, and was greatly respected by the publishing trade not only, but by all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Appleton was very attentive to business, scarcely missing a day, until he was thrown from his carriage seven years ago. This accident laid the foundation of disorders from which he never fully recovered. Not only was he an active business man, but an active Christian as well. The beautiful St. John's Church at Clifton was built mainly by him. As a neighbor he was held in high esteem, and he will be missed by a wide circle. His elegant and costly mansion was a home in the best sense of the word. The funeral took place on Friday, July 15, and a great number of his friends came to show their respect for him. His brothers, William H. and Daniel Sidney, and their children, were present; there were also present the members of the various departments of the great publishing interest Mr. Appleton had managed. Mr. C. W. Brown of the educational department, Mr. Derby of the subscription department, Mr. Bunce of the *Journal*, and representatives from all the departments were there at the solemn closing of the grave. Thus has passed away an active Christian business man.

The idea that any one can be successful, provided he has been over a certain course in school, is slowly dying out. Peculiar aptitudes and peculiar training are required, and high positions are given to those who show their capacity in lower.

When one has by patient care prepared himself fully for the duties of the station, and has shown himself qualified to conduct a school or a department, we believe it will be found conducive to the best interests of the work to give him large liberty of action. His special training ought to make him better prepared to decide questions of management than friends who have had no such experience. Young teachers are wisely restrained by the immediate supervising care of committees, and all are encouraged by their interest, their advice, and their instruction in general matters. But having found a reliable man, to whom the work of the schools is to be entrusted, it is poor policy to hamper him by restrictions in small details. His ways are the best for him, and to cause him to adapt them to the ideas of an outside body is frequently to interfere sadly with his success. It is too often like a "gentleman farmer" instructing his laborer how to swing a scythe, or his carpenter how to drive a nail.

This leads us directly to the necessity of strong personality and enthusiasm on behalf of the teacher. Every intelligent observer must have noticed how much, after all, depends upon the individual. Fine houses, expensive surroundings, many books, much apparatus, may all be good, but they do not insure success. The soul of the school is the teacher. His must be the steady flame at which other torches can be lighted. If he is careless and indifferent, the scholars will be like him. If he is noisy in his work, they will insensibly become so. If he is energetic and pains-taking they will imitate his methods.

A good, live teacher will do much toward overcoming the difficulties which surround him. It is mind, after all, which is both the means and measure of success. There are true teachers in some of our schools, with limited appliances, producing excellent results; there are others whose every want is supplied, producing inferior results. Considered purely as an investment, there is nothing yields surer returns than a conscientious teacher with a talent for his special work.—*The Student.*

Dr. Wm. T. Harris will deliver a course of six lectures on the History and Philosophy of Education, at Indiana University, beginning about the 10th of February next.

Union College has received \$50,000 from the Hon. Levi Parsons, of Fort Plain, N. Y. This is not the first deed of this kind on the part of Judge Parsons, for he recently gave \$50,000 to found a People's Library in Gloversville, N. Y. May he be inclined with his large wealth to continue this good work!

HOBAN'S ACID PHOSPHATE should be used when your brain is tired from over-exertion.

FOR THE SCHOLARS.

The Almanac.

The almanac is now given away because it contains advertisements of medicines, but there was a time when they were very scarce and costly. The amount of astronomical science contained in an almanac is really remarkable. The changes in the sun, moon and planets are carefully calculated—though most people look to see what the weather is going to be. The first one to publish an almanac was Solomon Jarchus, about the year 1180, but it was not in print, for printing had not then been invented; it was in manuscript. The oldest almanac in existence is in the Oxford library; it is in the Latin language and much is said about the influence of planets on health and public affairs. The almanac for 1886 has been much commented on because it was republished in 1813 as a matter of curiosity. On one page it says, "this is the sign of Aquarius and it is now good to build castles or houses or to wed." In it 52,220 is written 62mcc20.

The first almanac printed in Europe was for the three years 1475, 1494 and 1513; it was published in Buda, Hungary. It contained the eclipses and the places of the planets and was sold for ten crowns of gold. In England Richard Pynson printed one in 1497. In France in 1579 all almanac makers were forbid to prophesy for it was generally believed they could tell whether kings were to die or great battles fought during the year. The astrologers pretended to be able to tell what would happen by examining the stars, and they made the almanacs. Lilly published an almanac in 1677 in which he says, "all comets signify wars, terror and strange events." He was noted as a fortune-teller. In 1684 appears good advice about gardening in an almanac; and astrology seems to be on the wane.

In this country Benjamin Franklin published "Poor Richard's" Almanac. It was noted for the many proverbs inculcating frugality and industry. The almanac is now of little importance; many persons use merely a calendar or table of dates. The faith in the influence of the stars has passed away. The superstition that prevailed and from which the age is nearly free, is well shown by the neglect of the almanac.—*Scholar's Companion*.

Sights in New York City.

BY A COMPANION REPORTER.

Two months ago there was a short account of Peter Cooper given in this column, and the noble institution which he founded was mentioned. I want to say more about this to those who have never seen the Cooper Union, and perhaps only know it by name. It is a large brown-stone building, covering a queer-shaped block. Horse-cars run on three sides of it, and one line of the Elevated Railroad on one, and these make it accessible to all parts of the city. The basement floor, underneath the side-walks and ground floor, is fitted up as a hall for lectures, concerts, political or religious meetings. Every winter a free course of lectures is given, and they are always well attended. The ground floor is occupied with stores, the second floor with offices, the third with the library, reading-room, the fourth, the art-school for women; then comes the National Bank-Note Company, an additional story put up this year for the art classes, and an observatory.

This gives only a slight idea of the great work that is going all the time at the Cooper Union. The school of telegraphy is in session during the morning. The lady principal of the art-school is assisted by eight teachers, and free classes are busy in the morning, followed by classes whose members pay tuition. In the evening there are free classes in mathematics, science, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, geology, and art.

The reading-room is an institution in itself, and hundreds of people spend their evenings here looking at the papers and books, which number 14,700. There is a portrait of Peter Cooper in this room and one of Prof. Morse. The Cooper Union is a living monument to the giver's name, and is one of the most successful charities in our country.—*Scholar's Companion*.

The Alhambra.

The Alhambra (meaning red house) was once the palace of the Moorish Monarchs of Granada, Spain. The walls are entirely unornamented and consist chiefly of gravel and pebbles, daubed over with plaster in a very coarse manner.

As you enter you come to the court containing the common baths, an oblong square, with a deep basin of clear water in the middle; two flights of marble steps

lead down to the bottom; on each side is a parterre of flowers, and a row of orange trees. The ceilings and walls are incrustated with fretwork in stucco, so minute and intricate that the most patient draughtsman would find it difficult to follow it, unless he made himself master of the general plan. In every division are Arabic sentences of different lengths, most of them expressive of the following meaning; "There is no conqueror but God;" or "Obedience and honor to our Lord Abouabdoula." The ceilings are gilt or painted, and time has caused no diminution in the freshness of their colors, though constantly exposed to the air. The lower part of the wall is mosaic, disposed in fantastic knots and festoons. There are porches at the end like grotto-work. One on the right hand opens to an octagonal vault, under the Emperor's palace, and forms a perfect whispering gallery, meant to be a communication between the offices of the two houses. Another door leads into the apartment of the lions, which is one hundred feet in length, and fifty in breadth; two porticos or cabinets, about fifteen feet square, project into the court at the two extremities. The walls are covered, five feet up from the ground, with blue and yellow tiles, above and below which, is a border of small escutcheons, enamelled blue and gold, with an Arabic motto meaning "No conqueror but God." The columns that support the roof and gallery are of white marble, very slender, and fantastically adorned. They are nine feet high, and eight and a half inches diameter. They are very irregularly placed; sometimes singly, at others, in groups of three, but more frequently two, together. The ceiling of the portico is finished in a finer and complicated manner. About each arch is a large square of arabesques, surrounded with a rim of characters that are generally quotations from the Koran. Over the pillars is another square of delightful foliage work. Higher up is a wooden rim, or kind of cornice, as much enriched with carving as the stucco that covers the part underneath. Over this projects a roof of red tiles, the only thing that disfigures this beautiful square. This covering is modern, put on by the order of the late prime minister. In the center of the court are twelve ill-made lions, muzzled, which bear upon their backs an enormous basin out of which a lesser rises. While the pipes were kept in good order, a great volume of water was thrown up; that, falling down into the basins, passes through the basins and issued out of their mouths into a large reservoir, where it communicated by channels with the apartments. This fountain is of white marble, embellished with many festoons and Arabic distichs complimenting the monarch and his princess.

Soon you come to a couple of rooms at the head of the court, which are supposed to have been audience chambers. Then comes the tower of the two sisters; so named from two very beautiful pieces of marble laid as flags in the pavement. This gate excels all the rest in profusion of ornaments, and in the beauty of prospect which it affords through a range of apartments, where a multitude of arches terminate in a large window open to the country. The first hall is the concert room, where the women sat; the musicians played above in four balconies. The marble pavement is equal to the finest existing, for the size of the flags, and evenness of the color. The two sisters are slabs, that measure fifteen feet by seven and a half, without flaw or stain. The walls, up to a certain height are mosaic, and above are divided into very neat compartments of stucco, all of one design, which is also followed in many of the adjacent halls and galleries. To preserve the vaulted roof, the outward walls of the towers are raised ten feet above the top of the dome, and support another roof over all, by which means no damage can ever be caused by wet weather, or excessive heat and cold.

From this hall you pass round the little myrtle garden into an additional building made to the east end by Charles V. The rooms are small and low. His favorite motto, *Plus outre*, appears on every beam. This leads to a tower, projecting from the line of the north walls, called El Tocador, or the dressing-room of the sultana. It is a square cabinet, in the middle of an open gallery, from which it received light by a door and three windows. The view is charming. In one corner is a large marble flag, drilled full of holes, through which the smoke of perfumes ascended from furnaces below; and here, it is presumed, the Moorish queen was wont to sit, to fumigate and sweeten her person. The emperor caused this pretty room to be painted with representations of his wars, and a great variety of grotesques, which appear to be copies or at least imitations of those in the Vatican. From there you go through a long passage to the hall of ambassadors, which is magnificently decorated with innumerable varieties of mosaics, and the mottoes of all the kings of Granada. This long narrow antechamber

opens into the common baths on the left hand, and on the right into the great audience hall. It is a noble apartment, thirty-six feet square. Having completed the tour of the upper apartments, you descend to the lower floor, which consisted of bed chambers and summer rooms with innumerable back stairs and passages. The most remarkable room below is the king's bed-chamber, which communicated, by means of a gallery, with the upper story. The beds were placed in two alcoves, upon a raised pavement of blue and white tiles; but as it was repaired by Philip V., who passed some time here, it cannot be said how it may have been in former times; a fountain played in the middle, to refresh the apartment in hot weather.

Behind the alcoves are small doors, that conduct you to the royal baths. These consist of one small closet, with marble cisterns for washing children, two rooms for grown-up persons, a vault for boilers and furnaces, that supplied the baths with water, and the stoves with vapor. The troughs are formed of large slabs of white marble; the walls are ornamented with parti-colored earthenware, and light is admitted by holes in the ceiling.

Everything was planned and calculated for rendering this palace beautiful and pleasant. Plentiful supplies of water were brought in to refresh it in the summer; a free circulation of air was contrived, and the gardens were shaded by aromatic trees.—*Scholar's Companion*.

A Tight Place.

John B. Gough, after facing over eight thousand audiences, acknowledges that on one occasion, he encountered an embarrassment which he could not overcome.

"I was engaged to address a large number of children in the afternoon, the meeting to be held on the lawn back of the Baptist church in Providence, R. I. In the forenoon a friend met me and said,"

"I have some first-rate cigars. Will you have a few?"

"No, I thank you."

"Do take half a dozen."

"I have nowhere to put them."

"You can put half a dozen in your pocket."

I wore a cap in those days, and I put the cigars into it, and at the appointed time I went to the meeting. I ascended the platform, and faced an audience of more than two thousand children. As it was out of doors I kept my cap on for fear of taking cold, and I forgot all about the cigars. Toward the close of my speech I became more in earnest, and after warning the boys against bad company, bad habits, and saloons, I said,—

"Now, boys, let us give three rousing cheers for temperance and for cold water. Now, then, three cheers. Hurrah!"

And taking off my cap I waved it most vigorously, when away went the cigars right into the midst of the audience.

The remaining cheers were very faint, and were nearly drowned in the laughter of the crowd. I was mortified and ashamed, and should have been relieved could I have sunk through the platform out of sight. My feeling were still more aggravated by a boy coming up to the steps of the platform with one of those dreadful cigars, saying, "Here's one of your cigars, Mr. Gough!" From that time I gave up smoking.

A Visit to a Volcano.

A writer in *Scribner's* made a visit to a volcano near Honolulu, in 1879. She says:

"We descended by a steep path leading down the face of the crag, from the hotel to the bed of the crater, which lies about six hundred feet below, forming a vast pit, which is nine miles in circumference, and enclosed by a wall of crags, all about the same height. At the furthest side of this great crater lies that inner crater known as Halemaumau, or House of Everlasting Burning, which is commonly described as the Lakes of Fire, and which, though constantly varying, averages about three miles in circumference. As seen from above, the bed of the outer crater resembles a dark bluish gray lake, being apparently a level surface; but on a nearer approach we found it to be a bed of black lava, extremely irregular, contorted into all manners of forms, such as huge coils of rope, folds of rich black satin drapery, waves of glittering black glass, forming a thin iridescent coating of a sort of bubbly red lava; and here and there the lava had flowed over ridges so steep that in cooling had assumed the appearance of a perfectly petrified waterfall. The center of Halemaumau is in ceaseless activity. Sometimes it is one vast lake of fire; sometimes two; rarely, only a deep pit with no fire at all. In any case, the level

of the fire is always varying; then, again, the pit may be simply a deep gulf or chasm, without any encircling edge of crag, and within a few weeks the forces at work below will upheave great lava cliffs to a height of five hundred feet, and a little later will so undermine the crags that they topple over into the lake and bury its fires, till they are themselves molten afresh. Thus the work of construction and destruction are ever going on, hand in hand.

We took a long walk across the crater to see a good specimen of a stone waterfall—a lava cascade, and in the course of our explorations came on two distinct rivers, still in motion, but which had already assumed the totally distinct forms, one very rough, jagged black lava, which, from the beginning, lies tossed in confused, broken masses, almost impassable for animals, and the other smooth lava, which is pleasant to walk on.

The next day, the cone we had visited was spouting violently, and at night the crater was all illumined by the flow of fire rivers starting from its neighborhood. On the following night the flow was increasing rapidly and was magnificent. The fire had burst up at so many points near together that it formed a lake, in which fire-jets spouted and molten lava was thrown high in mid-air,—great masses of red-hot solid lava being tossed to a height of from thirty to forty feet—while from the overflowing rim, or from weak points in the sides of the lake basin, flowed rivers of lava, forming a net-work of living, rushing fire, covering fully two square miles of the very ground over which I had been walking two days previously.

All next day the flow continued, and at night a full moon added its cool, pure light to the lurid crimson glow which was reflected on all the overhanging clouds, as well as on the column of white steam which forever rises from the Halemaumau itself. I had little time for sleep that night. Wishing for a nearer view, we descended into the crater, and, taking a circuitous route so as to avoid the fiery breath of the furnace, we contrived to reach a comparatively safe point. This was as near as we dared approach to the new lake, which raged and tossed its fiery spray, and, boiling over its banks, poured forth a river about one hundred and sixty feet wide, which rushed down the incline with appalling speed.

We watched the simple process by which the lava, in cooling, assumes those wonderfully intricate forms which had excited our wonder. So rapidly does the lava cool, that when we had gained sufficient confidence to follow our guide, we were able to walk across many of the streams which only a few hours previously had been liquid fire. They were certainly very hot, but did not even singe our boots. The streams were coated over with a thin silvery crust, like that on molten metal.

Two Kinds of Weeding.

About this season of the year the farmers are kept busy weeding their gardens so that the vegetables will grow. In the flower beds, especially, the weeds must not gain headway or the plants will be choked up and die. In pulling up a weed it should be taken from the root, or else it will sprout up again at some unexpected moment. Some weeds are so tough and tenacious that they cannot be pulled up with the fingers, but require constant care to keep them down and out of sight. But these should come up even if violent methods have to be used.

Every one has a garden called Conversation. If the unpleasant words which blossom into thoughts are kept out, the garden becomes beautiful and interesting. There are a few kinds of weeds, which unconsciously creep into this garden and unless they are put down, or, better, pulled out, they injure and spoil the good flowers.

1. *Untruth.* This is dark leaved and so small at first that it is scarcely noticed. In its early stages it is called exaggeration. You are not sure whether you saw three or four things and you say four. The next time the number becomes larger and so the weed grows until it is strong and hardy. Be sure and pull it up.

2. *Slang.* This spoils many a garden of choice flowers. It is sometimes overlooked among boys, but is not considered to have any beauty.

3. *Bad grammar.* This is a common weed found in the gardens of uneducated and careless persons. It grows slowly, but steadily, and finds a place beside the nicest-looking flowers. There are a number of varieties and among them are "I seen" which chokes up "I saw," or "I have seen," "it's her'n," which crowds out "it is hers," and "it is me" which grows close to the little plant "it is I."

4. *Gossip.* Every one knows this ugly weed which works mischief wherever it appears. It is one of the worst varieties and has been known to completely overrun and spoil the gardens in which it was allowed to grow.

These are the principal weeds which find their way into the garden of Conversation. Examine the one belonging to you and see what weeds are gaining headway.—*Scholar's Companion.*

July Birthdays.

July 2nd.—F. T. Klopstock was born on this day, 1724 in Saxony, Germany. He is called in his own country the German Milton, and his religious odes are much valued by his countrymen. Until Goethe appeared, Klopstock was greatly admired as a poet.

July 4th.—C. F. Gellert, 1715, a popular German poet and moralist.

July 5th.—Sarah Siddons, 1755, daughter of Roger Kemble, London. She was a celebrated actress.

July 7th.—Nicholas, emperor of Russia, 1796, St. Petersburg. He was the father of the late emperor who was killed by the Nihilists.

July 8th.—Robert Schumann, Saxony, 1810. When he was ten years old he heard a celebrated pianist play and was seized with the desire to study music. From that time he put his whole heart in it, learning, composing, and writing for a "New Journal of Music" which he established. The best known of his larger works are "The Paradise and the Peri," for voices and instruments, and a D minor Symphony.—John de la Fontaine, author of a book of fables, was born on this day, 1621, in France.—Also Fitz-Greene Halleck, Connecticut, 1796. His poem of "Marco Bozaris" is considered his best. A statue of him was lately put up in Central Park, New York.

July 9th.—Henry Hallam, English historian, 1777.

July 10th.—Sir William Blackstone, London, 1723. He was the author of "Commentaries on English Law," a valuable book for law students.

July 11th.—Robert Bruce, king of the Scots, was born in 1274. Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," con-

tains a full account of his life.—John Quincy Adams, 1767, an honored American statesman.

July 12th.—Julius Caesar, B. C. 100. Longfellow says of him in *Miles Standish*:

"Truly a wonderful man was Caius Julius Caesar!
Better be first, he said, in a little Iberian village,
Than be second in Rome, and I think he was
right when he said it."

He was a warrior, a statesman and a man of letters.—Henry D. Thoreau, was born in Massachusetts, 1817. He lived in the woods near Concord, after he graduated at Harvard, and so simply that he only used \$70 a year. He studied nature most closely and wrote a book called "Walden."

July 14th.—Cardinal Mazarin, Italy, 1602.

July 15th.—Galileo, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, born at Pisa, 1564.—Paul Rembrandt, a famous Dutch painter, 1697. "The Descent from the Cross," is his most celebrated picture.

July 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, a noted English portrait painter, born 1723.

July 17th.—Isaac Watts, writer of hymns, born in England, 1674.—M. F. Tupper, London, 1810, writer of prose and poetry.

July 20th.—Francesco Petrararch, 1304, Italian poet. He was crowned with the laurel wreath by the Roman senate.

July 21st.—Matthew Prior, English poet, 1664.

July 23rd.—Charlotte Cushman, American actress, 1816.

July 24th.—J. G. Holland, editor of *Scribner's* and author of "Kathrina," "Bitter-sweet," and a number of novels. He was born in Mass., 1819 and educated for a physician. He now lives in New York.

July 27th.—Thomas Campbell, born in Glasgow, 1777, author of "The Pleasures of Hope" and other poems, for nearly half a century regarded among the first poets. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Scholar's Companion.*

Grandpa.

A RECITATION.

Grandpapa's hair is very white,
And grandpa walks but slow;
He likes to sit still in his easy chair—
While the children come and go.
"Hush! play quietly," says mamma;
"Let nobody trouble dear grandpapa."

Grandpapa's hand is thin and weak,
It has worked hard all his days,—
A strong right hand, and an honest hand,
That has now all good men's praise.
"Kiss it tenderly," says mamma;
"Let every one honor grandpapa."

Grandpapa's eyes are growing dim,
They have looked on sorrow and on death;
But the lovelight never went out of them,
Nor the courage and the faith!
"You, children, all of you," says mamma,
Have need to look up to dear grandpapa."
Grandpapa's years are wearing few,
But he leaves a blessing behind,—
A good life lived and a good fight fought,
True heart and equal mind.
"Remember, my children," says mamma,
"You bear the name of your grandpapa."

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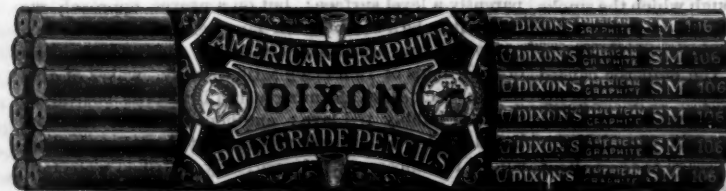
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1. *LEILA, OR THE SIEGE OF GRENADA.* 2. *THE COMING RACE, OR THE NEW UTOPIA.* By Edward Bulwer, (Lord Lytton.) Bound in one volume of the *Librairie de Luxe*. New York: J. K. Funk & Co. Price fifty cent.

The initial volume of Messrs. Funk & Co.'s new library gives two of Bulwer-Lytton's popular and well-known novels, in cheap yet extremely neat and tasteful shape. There are nearly 800 pages in the volume, the type is strong and clear, and the binding is bright and pretty—a gold stamped leatherette. It more than serves the purpose of a summer book, as it is worthy a place in any library. The publishers will issue one number of this charming library each month and a year's subscription is \$6. We shall expect to see some of Miss Mulock's and perhaps George Eliot's novels in this series, which has the advantage of the book size yet inexpensive form.

PRETTY STORIES. Vol. I. For school and home. New York: Edited by Wm. F. Kellogg. Published by Acme Stationery and Paper Company. Price eight cents.

This is a composition book designed to interest and help young children to write their thoughts upon familiar things. It contains twenty-four pages and at the head of each is a picture about which a "pretty story" is to be written. A few simple rules about punctuation head each page and act a constant reminder. The idea is an excellent one and makes the task of composition writing a pleasure to young children.

LIGHT AND LIFE. A collection of new hymns and tunes for Sunday schools, prayer meetings, praise meetings, and revival meetings. By R. M. McIntosh. Boston: Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. Price thirty five cents.

Mr. McIntosh announces himself as editor of this pretty collection, of which he furnishes quite a number of the tunes, the rest being contributions from writers of well approved musical and poetic talent. The publishers have ventured on very light colored paper for the covers, which finely set off the neat missionary ship which seems to come out of the rising sun, is bringing all sorts of good things, and among them the Sunday school, to the eager islanders among their palm trees.

The motto-verse:

Light and Life to all he brings,
Risen with healing in his wings;
Hail, thou heaven born Prince of Peace!
Hail, thou Sun of Righteousness!

is quite emblematical of the life and spirit of the songs, among which there is no number. They are all good.

The good old hymns are remembered in "Light and Life," but they are snugly packed at the bottom of pages and in spare corners, so as to steal no really valuable room from new productions.

SADLER'S COUNTING-HOUSE ARITHMETIC, with valuable reference tables for business colleges and high schools, by W. H. Sadler and A. J. Nugent. Baltimore, Md.: W. H. Sadler. Price \$2.00.

This volume of about 500 pages is evidently the result of years of study. It is not a mere compilation. Not a page but shows that the author has taught arithmetic. It has been made by him to meet the wants of his classes in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Baltimore. Most arithmetics, for want of space cannot exhibit the operation of business calculations. This volume displays these in an admirable manner.

A great advance has been made since the first edition was put forth. Among the principal features we note the clearness and conciseness of the definitions and the systematic arrangement of the subjects.

But perhaps the leading feature is the treatment of subjects, so that those who are actually in business will keep this volume beside them for reference. It is in fact a cyclopedia on Arithmetic. The subjects of Commercial Paper, Banks and Banking, Insurance, Partnership, Exchange, Bonds and Stocks, are treated in a practical and thorough manner.

MAGAZINES.

The July *Popular Science Monthly* contains a varied list of articles: "The Races of Mankind," by E. B. Taylor, "European Schools of Forestry," by N. H. Egleston, "Production of Sound by Radiant Energy," by Alexander Graham Bell, "Physical Education," by Felix L. Oswald M. D., "On Fruits and Seeds," by Sir John Lubbock, F. R. S., "How to Prevent Drowning," by Henry MacCormac, "Improvements in Electric Lighting," by W. H. Preece, "Degeneration," by Dr. Andrew Willson, "The Phenomena of Death," by Thomas D. Spencer, M. D. Sketches of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, with a portrait and other interesting matter.

The notes in the July *American Naturalist* on Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Anthropology, Geology, Geography and Microscopy are very full.

Education for July-August, gives the second paper on "Real Education," by William Jolly, part third of the "Public School System," by George Hicks, the second article on "The Eastern Colleges for Women," the beginning of a series of papers on "The Loss and Recovery of Classical Manuscripts," by W. S. Liscomb, and other valuable articles by Miss Peabody, Wm. T. Harris, Thomas Hill, L. L. Darnie, Mary R. Alling, and G. O. Biff. The frontispiece is a steel engraving of Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.

Arthur's Home Magazine for July contains a number of stories of home life and short articles under the different departments.

Stoddard's Review for July gives the first installment of Vennor's weather predictions. Rev. D. O. Kellogg contributes a paper on "Some uses of History."

The "sweet little *Nursery*," as we heard a child say when the July number reached its hands, does not lose its freshness and youthfulness, although it now is in its thirtieth volume.

Hon. Andrew D. White warmly commends a historical story which appears in the July *Appletons*. The name of it is "The Two Prisoners," and the writer is Prof. Riehl, a German. In this same number are some entertaining sketches of "Arab Humor," "Home in Fiji," "Life in a French Family," and "One Year in a German Cooking-school."

The last number of the *Harvard Register* should be in the hands of every one who has the slightest interest in the college. From all accounts it is a striking and valuable number, and makes the reader sorry that its life is closed.

The July *St. Nicholas* is so filled with good features that mention of all would take more time and space than we can well spare. But we must speak of David D. Lloyd's "Story of a Bad Bird," Charles Barnard's exciting account of "Captain Sarah Bates," Daniel C. Beard's advice upon "How to Stock and Keep a Fresh-water Aquarium."

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The August *Wide Awake*, like the last Christmas number, will be brilliant with groups of illustrated poems. Among the contributors will be Helen Hunt and Celia Thaxter. H. H.'s will be entitled "The Baby Show" and is perhaps the longest children's poem she has ever published. Among its short stories are two illustrated adventures: "A Boy's Race with General Grant at Ephesus," by a naval officer, and "A Night with Paul Boyton" in the water, by Frank H. Taylor.

PAMPHLETS

Second Biennial Report of The State Board of Education for the Scholastic years' ending August 1879-and-80, Galveston, Texas.—Annual Report of the School Committee of the town of Woburn, 1881.—The Wharton School of Finance and Economy. Reprinted from the *Penn Monthly* for May, 1881.—Twenty-second annual report of the Board of Education and of the Superintendent of schools of the City of St. Paul, for the year 1880.—Biennial Report of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools for the school years 1878-79. Salt Lake City.—Winchester (Tenn.) Normal Catalogue.

Gospel Temperance Service arranged by J. Kelshaw, New York: National Temperance Society. Price \$3 per hundred.—President's Address delivered before the California State Teachers' Association, by Fred. M. Campbell, Sacramento: J. D. Young.—Rescue the children, by Cannon Farrar, stirring plea for children, presenting the shocking cruelties to which innocent children are so often subjected by drunken parents and others under the influence of strong drink, and shows the great importance of temperance work among and for the children to save them from becoming drunkards. New York: Price five cents, N. Stearns, 58 Read street.

NEW MUSIC.

The supplement to the *Magic Flute*, Worcester, Mass., gives a song by John Read, "Down by the old Mill Stream."

A very pleasing song and chorus is "The Old Village Pastor," by Willis Woodward, 817 Broadway, New York.

The July *Folio* contains the sailor's horn pipe from "Billie Taylor," a pretty melody by Dorn, called "Sweet Hope," and a sacred quartette piece, "Hear our Petition," by L. Marshall. We notice that Earl Marble has taken the editorship of the *Folio*, and has enlivened its columns this month.

GENERAL NOTES.

"The Midsummer Library" is a new publication from the firm of J. K. Funk & Co., whose name guarantees its good character. Each book will contain 300 or more pages, will have a leatherette cover and the back sewed, size 12 mo. long primer type and be first class in every particular. The price, with all these advantages, is marvellously low—fifty cents.

The National Temperance Society has made arrangements to publish in pamphlet form the proceedings of the National Temperance Convention which will meet in Saratoga Springs, June 21. It will contain the various reports, essays, resolutions, to-

gether with a full report of all discussions and addresses. It will be issued immediately after the convention, at 25 cents single copy, 58 Read street, New York City.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, are making an offer which readers and students will be glad to embrace. They have selected one hundred of their publications (every one of which is valuable and are divided in this way; eight short biographies, fifteen histories, fifteen literature primers, twelve books upon education, fourteen on science, eight on health, three on natural history, five home books, five on music and fifteen on miscellaneous topics), all bound in cloth, and offer them for \$60. The full price is over \$77.

The list of summer novels increases each week. The latest additions are, "A Matter of Fact Girl," by Theo. Gift, published by Henry Holt & Co.; "The Bailiff's Maid," translated by Mrs. Wister from Marlitt, J. B. Lippincott; "Rosecroft," by W. M. F. Rounds, Lee & Shepard; "Xenie's Inheritance," by Henry Greville, Peterson; "From Exile," by James Payn, Harpers; "Mrs. Geoffrey," by the author of Phyllis, Lippincott.

The most popular works of the late Jas. T. Fields are, "Underbrush," "Dickens and Barry Cornwall," "Yesterdays with Authors," "Hawthorne" and "Ballads and other Verses." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue all of these and have brought out a new edition of the first named.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, one of the junior editors of the *Christian Union*, takes his well earned summer rest on the other side of the water.

Richard Henry Stoddard contributes a "Study of Tennyson" to the July *North American Review*. Henry Bergh writes of "The Cost of Cruelty," on which he is well able to speak James Parton and Carl Schurz also contribute to the number.

The *Phrenological Journal* opens its June number with a sketch and portrait of William Windom, the new Secretary of the Treasury.

The First Watch.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummetts of lead." The first watch may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement was in 1660. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel.

Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep the time nearer than within fifteen or twenty minutes in twelve hours. The dials were of silver and brass; the case had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter.

A plain watch cost more than fifteen hundred dollars, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

—
CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

Which?
BY MARIE S. LADD.
 You know where he lives over there, Joe Green,
 By the rags that fly out from the panes,
 And the moldy old roof, that is plain to be seen,
 Must leak like a sieve when it rains.
 But there is John Barr, in yonder white cot
 With the porch covered over with vines,
 Such a neat little wife, and such babes he has got,
 At his lot—why he never repines.
 When a boy Joe Green seemed really to think
 That smoking was all very fine,
 And sometimes was caught, it was said, at a drink,
 That is, bibbing away at his wine.
 But water was drunk by little John Barr,
 And he seldom was peevish or rude,
 And between his two lips, I am told, a sugar
 Was never once seen to intrude.
 Now which would you be, Joe Green with his rags
 And his boots all out at the toes—
 With his old battered hat, his dim eyes, and all
 That,
 And a very red end to his nose,—
 Or thrifty John Barr with his children and wife
 Always looking so cheerful and neat,—
 So useful a man that his life in its plan,
 His neighbors all say, is complete?

Andersen.
BY E. L. C.

Hans Christian Andersen is a name which all children should love, for a kinder-hearted man never lived, nor one who loved children more dearly. He was born in Denmark in 1805, and was the son of a poor shoe-maker. When but a little boy he lost his father, after which he endured many hardships, none of which could destroy his bright, sunny disposition or the poetry of his nature.

Hans soon found warm and generous friends by whose kindness and liberality he was enabled to pursue his studies. He wrote several dramas, poems, and novels, but is chiefly known by his stories for children, especially his beautiful fairy tales. These have been translated into many languages.

Andersen traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, and other countries of Europe where he was kindly entertained, and received frequent gifts of flowers, for which he had a passionate fondness.

Although he lived to complete his seventieth year, he never lost the cheerfulness, impressibility, and lively imagination of a child.

Honored and Blest.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, out my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—Free Press.

The Monetary Conference in Paris has adjourned for a month, after a speech from Mr. Evarts and the Italian delegate in favor of a double standard in both gold and silver, thus equalizing the worth of the metals. The hopes entertained in England, Germany, and Holland seem to have been futile, and the whole so-called Latin Union outside of Italy seems to have held aloof from the Conference; while Belgium, ordinarily at the front in all good politico-economical enterprise, is not even mentioned. The general impression of foreign nations seems to be that bi-metalism will not pay, and they appear to have a suspicion that we have some sinister designs on the sale of silver back of the effort to make dollars with a hundred cents in them.

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of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of the class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years that have been permanently cured by taking Kidney Wort a short time. Try it, either liquid or dry.—Sun.

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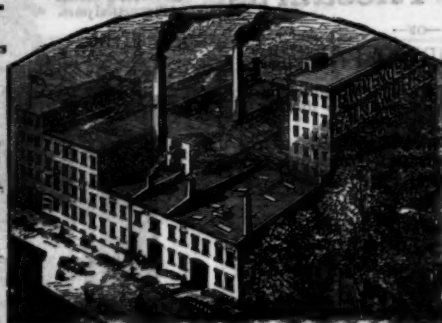
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A Queer Poem.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
A hair with downy hair;
I love a hart with all my heart,
But barely bear a bear.
Tis plain that no one takes a plane
To pare a pair of pears;
A rake, though, often takes a rake
To tear away the tares.
All rays raise thyme, time rases all;
And, through the whole, hole wears.
A wit, in writing "right," may write
It "wright," and still be wrong;
For "write" and "rite" are neither
"right,"
And don't to write belong.
Beer often brings a bier to man,
Coughing a coffin brings.
And too much ale will make us ail,
As well as other things.
Tis meet that man should mete out
ment,

To feed misfortunes' son;
The fair should fare on love alone,
Else one cannot be won.
A lass, alas! is something false;
Of faults a maid is made;
Her waist is but a barren waste,
Though stayed she is not staid.
The springs spring forth in spring, and
shoots
Shoot forward one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it
leaves
The leaves to fall in fall.
I would a story here commence,
But you might find it stale;
So let's suppose that we have reached
The fall end of our tale.

President Garfield Shot.

On the morning of July 2, as President Garfield was standing in the station at Washington with Senator Blaine, he was shot twice by a man named Guiteau. It was not thought at first that he would recover, and telegrams flashed all over the world announcing the terrible occurrence. Queen Victoria and others in power responded with condolences and requested for further news. Every hour bulletins of the President's condition were received in New York and "extras" published. At the larger stores notices were pasted up of the latest news, and great excitement prevailed over the city. First the word was that he was sinking, and no hope for his recovery. Then the prospect brightened, and the telegrams said "improving," and on July 11th the doctors expressed strong hope that our President would recover.

The Key to Health.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the action of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels to perform their regular functions. See displayed advertisement.

Curious Anagrams.

Astronomers.	No more stars.
Impatient.	Time in a pet.
Matrimony.	Into my arm.
Presbyterian.	Best in prayer.
Parishioners.	I hire parsons.
Radical Reform.	Rare mad frolic.
Sir Robert Peel.	Terrible power.
Sweetheart.	There we sat.

A Fool Once More.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat.

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relieve
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough,
Asthma, and all Affections of the
Throat and Lungs.

A Purely Vegetable Expectorant; not a violent remedy;
and very agreeable to the taste.

If you have a cold, if ever so slight, do not fail to give
the Balsam a trial. The timely use of a 25c. bottle will
often prove it to be worth a hundred times its cost.

The 75c. bottle contains four times as much as the 25c.
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says, "Kidney-Wort cured him after regular phy-
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her boy was given up to die by four prominent
physicians and that he was afterwards cured by
Kidney-Wort.

M. M. R. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio,
says he was not expected to live, being bloated
beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett, of South Haven, N. Y., says
that seven years suffering from kidney troubles
and other complications was ended by the use of
Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered
for years from liver and kidney troubles and
after taking "barrels of other medicines,"
Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Cote of Montgomery Center, Vt.,
suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and
was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him
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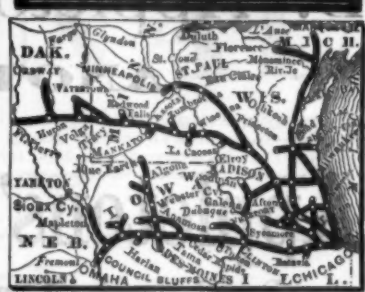
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